DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII. ZATURDAG den 20sten AUGUSTUS, 1825. N. 33

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe Wm Lee.

INTERDICT.

ALZOO de Sambos *Mathias, Martien en Johannes*, Slaven van den Heer H. Rojer zich van hunnen meerter hebben geabseenteerd, zonder dat dezelven tot hiertoe zyn uitvindig te maken; zoo is het dat de Raad Fiscaal elk en een ieder by deze doet interdiceren om gemelde Slaven optehouden, of op hunne vaartuigen te ontvangen, op pœne als naar regten.

De Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden,

RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.

Fiscaleat den 15den Augustus 1825.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 19den Augustus 1825.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekaalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 22 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,

WM HK GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Den 6den Augustus 1825.

WAARSCHOUWING.

HET tydstip van betaling van het Hoofd en Familie Geld over den eersten termyn dezes Jaars reeds verloopen zynde, worden de genen die aan die belasting onderhevig zyn en als nog hunne rekeningen daarvoor niet hebben komen voldoen, by dezen aangemaand om de door hen verschuldigde en alhier bedoelde belasting in den loop dezer maand te betalen, aangezien er eene lyst van al de rekeningen dewelke op Ultimo dezer zullen open staan, op den eersten September aanstaande aan het Officie Fiscaal ter geregtelyke vervolging der debiteuren zal worden afgegeven.

Men gelieve indachtig te zyn dat de kosten die uit de sommatien, renovatien enz. voortvloeyen meesten deels het bedrag der rekeningen van Hoofd en Familie geld ver te boven gaan.

De Hoofd Ontvanger,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 6den Augustus.

BEKENDMAKING.

DE Commissie belast met het toezigt over het Schoolwezen alhier maakt mits deze aan het Publiek bekend, dat zy voortaan maandelyks hare byeenkomst zal houden in de Consistoriekamer van het Protestansche Kerkgebouw binnen het Fort Amsterdam en dat wel des morgens van elf tot twaalf ure op den eersten Maandag van elke maand, te beginnen met de maand September aanstaande.

Onvermogende ouders die verzoeken of voordragten omtrent hunne kinderen aan de voorzeide Commissie te doen hebben, gelieven zulks schriftelyk en ten minste een paar dagen vóór den hier boven bepaalden vergaderingsdag aan den ondergeteekende in te leveren, terwyl het antwoord van de Commissie op den volgenden Maandag na dat de vergadering zal plaats gehad hebben van denzelven kan vernomen worden.

Van wege de Commissie voormeld,

C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

Den 2den Augustus 1825.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE ondergeteekenden maken bekend dat alle onvoldaane rekeningen verschuldigd aan den Boedel van wylen den Weledelen Heer HENDRIK LEYER, op primo September aanstaande aan den Procureur Ricardo ter geregtiglyke invordering zullen worden ter hand gesteld.

B. A. CANCRYN, qq.
J. N. C. JUTTING, qq.
D. SPECHT, qq.

Den 12den Augustus 1825.

OP Maandag den 29sten dezer maand Augustus zal op Publieke Opveiling verkocht worden, de nalatenschap van wylen den Heer PHILIP ST. JAGO LEYBA, bestaande in een Huis en verdere gebouwen staande en gelegen alhier aan de Overzyde dezer haven. Een dito do. staande en gelegen alhier op Pietermaai en een stuk grond mede op Pietermaai gelegen, en voorts andere goederen tot de opgemelde nalatenschap behoorende.

UITTREKSELS VAN ENGELSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

DE KROONING VAN DEN FRANSCHEN KONING.

Toen het oogenblik daar was, byzonderlyk voor de koninglyke zalving door den artsbisschop van Rheims, veinsden deze kerkvoogd en medehelpers de grootste verwondering en ongerustheid, op het missen van de gewyde olie.— Dit schouwspel van verwarring duurde eenigen tyd lang, toen de acteurs van hunne verlegenheid verlost werden, door de aankomst van eene duif, welke tot dat einde zoodanig is afgerigt, houdende een potje olie in haar bek. Bovendien zyn alle getrouwe Franschen verpligt te gelooven, dat deze goede Katolieke olie, dezelfde is, welke voor negen á tien eeuwen geleden, van den Hemel afgezonden is.

De Fransche dagbladen zyn opgevuld met uitvoerige verhalen wegens de plegtigheden welke by de krooning plaats hadden, waarin vele beuzelachtigheden gemeld worden en waarvan als een staaltje wy het verhaal zullen geven der plegtigheid by de Heilige zalving van de kroon op het hoofd van zyne majesteit.

De koning zat en werd begeleid van twee kardinaals. De artsbisschop opende het relieke kasje waarin het gewyde vleschje was en met de punt van een gouden naald nam een weinige uit welke hy mengde met geheiligde olie.— Het koor zong de Anthem, *Gentem Francorum inclytam. &c.*

De twee kardinaals openden de plaatsen in het gewaad van den koning waar de zalving moest geschieden en begeleiden zyne majesteit naar het altaar, alwaar hy neder knielde op een daartoe gemaakte kussen. De vier prelaten die belast waren met het zingen van de Litanies naderden toen het altaar. Na het zingen van de Litanie nam de aartsbisschop zyne plaats met den rug tegen het altaar. De koning werd door de twee kardinaals begeleid tot den artsbisschop en knielde neder. De artsbisschop zat met zyn myrthre op het hoofd en las het gebed *Omnipotens, sempiterne Deus, Gubernator Cæli.*

De bisschop van Soissons nam de heilige olie van het altaar en gaf dezelve over aan den aartsbisschop, die een weinig met den duim nam om zyne majesteit op de gewoonlyke plaatsen te zalven.

1ste. Op de kruin van het hoofd, makende het teeken van het heilige kruis en zeggende, *Ungo te regum cum Oleó sanctificato*, &c.

2. Op de borst.

3. Tusschen de schouders.

4 en 5. Op den regter en linker schouder.

6 en 7. Op de buiten zyde van den regter en linker arm, telkens makende het teeken van het heilige kruis en herhalende *ungo te, &c.*

De eerste kamerling kleedde Z. M. met de tuniek (koorrok) en de dalmatiek (misgewaad) van rood satyn, geborduurd met gouden *fleurs de lys*, en over dit alles met de koninglyke mantel van purper fluweel met gouden *fleurs de lys*, gevoerd en geboord met hermelyn (de vacht van het dier.) De koning dus gekleed zynde knielde neer. De aartsbisschop gezeten, nam de heilige olie van den bisschop die als diaken diende.

Na het gebed gaf de eerste kamerdienaar aan den diaken een paar handschoenen op eenen zilveren bord, welke de diaken in de hand hield, terwyl de aartsbisschop de handschoenen zegende, zeggende *Omnipotens Creator*, en de aartsbisschop sprenkelde de handschoenen met gewyde water, en deed dezelven den koning aan. Dezelfde plegtigheid had plaats met den ring, welke zyne genade aan den vinger van Z. M. stak, zeggende *Accipe Annulum*. De overgave van den scepter en de roede der geregtigheid geschiedde op dezelfde wyze.

De aartsbisschop nam met beide handen van het altaar, de kroon van Charlemagne, en hield dezelve over het hoofd van den koning zonder hetzelve aanteraken. De prinsen zetteden hunne handen by om dezelve te onderschragen.— De artsbisschop bleef dezelve met de linkerhand vasthouden en met de regter de benedictie makende, zeggende *Coronet te Deus, corona gloriæ atque justitiæ*, waarop hy alleen de kroon op het hoofd van den koning zettede. De Dauphin en de prinsen zetteden voor de tweede maal hunne handen by, als om dezelve te ondersteunen en de aartsbisschop zeide *Accipe coronam Regni in nomine Patris. &c.*

De plegtigheid der krooning geeindigd zynde, richte de aartsbisschop den koning by den regter arm op, en Z. M. werd naar zynen troon begeleid. Z. M. werd op dezelfde wyze gevolgd als toen Z. M. de kerk binnen kwam; de hertog van Conegliano droeg de degen van Charlemagne ontbloot in zyn arm.

" *Rheims, 28sten Mei.*—Op dezen morgen vertrok de koning, vergezeld van den Dauphin en zyn gevolg van Fismes naar Tinqueaux, alwaar de prinsen van den bloede zyne majesteit opwachtten.

"Van Fismes afkomende, op het oogenblik dat de batteryen der artillerie van de garde, welke ter linker zyde van den weg in een valley geposteerd waren, vuurden, verschrikten de paerden van de wagen, waarin de hertogen d'Aumont en Damas en de graven Cosse en Curial zaten en rendden met dezelve weg. De wagen werd in stukken verbryzeld. De graaf Curial brak zyn linker schouderblad en het regter werd gewond door de glazen van de wagen; en de hertog de Damas was gevaarlyk gewond.— Zy werden allen naar Fismes vervoerd en gesteld onder de zorg van een der artsen van M. Dupuytren, zyne majesteits heelmeester. De graaf de Cosse kreeg eene zware kneuzing aan het hoofd, maar bleef echter zynen weg vervolgen.

" Zyne majesteit liep zelve groot gevaar.— Het zeer luide geschreeuw verdubbelde het geraas der kanonnen; de paarden van zyne wagen werden verschrikt en het was met vele moeite vóór dat zy in bedaardheid gebragt werden. Zyne majesteit was over het ongeval zeer getroffen en was zeer bekommerd over die Heeren, zoodanig dat hy weigerde zyne reize naar Tinqueaux te vervolgen vóór dat hy verzekerd was, dat zy in geen groot gevaar waren."

De Fransche krooning schynt niets anders geweest te zyn dan eene smakelooze vertooning; het eenigste ding welke eenigzints eenige aandacht waardig is, is het volgende getrokken uit de Times, een dagblad, hetwelke gedurende de laatste woordentwist de zaak der papery omhelsd heeft.

" De plegtigheid was alles verwarring en verveling: de arme koning gekleed als een zingende joogen van het koor, moest gedurende twee volslagene uren boete doen op zyne knien, *aan de voeten van zynen biegtvader*, de aartsbisschop van Rheims. Zyne majesteit was droevig en verdrietig; *maar de priester praalde met eene triumpherende opgeblazenheid in al de pracht van Pausachtige heerlykheid en bewust zyn van magt.*"

Zoo er iets was in al deze plegtigheid te Rheims, welke men had kunnen weglaten, en hetgene beter zou gestaan hebben, was het bezoek van den koning naar het hospitaal van St. Michaud, waar hy gegaan was, om volgens het oude ongerymde gebruik, de zieken aanteraken. In dit geval heeft hy stiptelyk het oude voorbeeld gevolgd. Tredende in de stappen van St. Louis, maakte hy het teeken van het Heilige kruis op het voorhoofd van elk lyder, uitende ter gelyker tyd, de woorden: " de koning raakt U aan, mag God U geneze."

New York, 12*den Mei*.—New York heeft nimmer zulke dagen als de tegenwoordige beleeft, sedert dezelve eene stad geworden is.— Alle soorten van werkzaamheden bloeijen, behalve regts zaken, welke, wanneer wy geloof mogen slaan, aan de luide en algemeene klagte van dit beroep kwynen. Zoodanig is de aangroei der bevolking geweest sedert het verledene en tegenwoordige jaar, dat er thans geene woningen te bekomen zyn; de winkels en pakhuizen brengen dubbelde huur op, en er zyn geene genoegzaam om te verhuren; de straten zyn zoo belemmerd, door het opbouwen en omverwerpen van huizen, dat dezelven byna ontoegangkelyk geworden zyn; en een schouwspel van gewoel, geraas en verwarring heerscht er, dat met geene pen te beschryven is; noch kan men zich daarvan een denkbeeld vormen die het niet gezien heeft.

Sedert de ryzing in onze markt zyn er omtrent 12,000 vaten meel tot 6 pattienjes verkocht; en het is het gevoelen van vele kundige menschen, dat dit artikel geene merkelyke daling zal ondervinden.

Men meldt dat Cincinnati, Ohio, zeer veel in bloei is; en alle soorten van gebouwen worden opgerigt. De Nationale Crisis, zegt, daar is naauwelyks eene woning hoe nedrig die ook wezen moge dat niet bewoond is; en er worden voor meer gevraagd welke voor het tegenwoordige niet aangeschaft kunnen worden. Een aantal stoom vaartuigen worden klaar gemaakt, en verscheidene meer zyn besteld.

Den 19den Augustus 1825.

TE KOOP,

DE SCHOENER



CORNELIA.

Zy is een hecht en sterk gebouwd vaartuig, gekoperd en byna geheel van koperen bouten voorzien; hebbende slechts 39 Tonnen inhoud en laadt 400 Vaten of 40 Ton Rio de-la-Hacha Hout; zy zeilt wel en kan naar zee gezonden worden, zonder één Pattienje onkosten; hare zeilen, tuig en rondbouten, &c. zyn in de volmaakste order; indien niet verkocht zynde vóór het einde van deze maand, zal zy dan gezet worden op de Publieke Opveiling van den Heer Abm. De Meza, by wien het inventaris te bezien is, of by den ondergeteekende ten zyne Huize No 14 op Pietermaay, alwaar uit de hand te koop te bekomen zyn, drie fraay gewerkte Mahogny houten Side Boards en een stel Mahogny houten Tafels.

JOSEPH MOLLER.

August 19, 1825.

FOR SALE,

THE SCHOONER



CORNELIA.

She is a staunch strong built coppered and mostly copper fastened schooner, only 39 Tons and carries 400 barrels or 40 tons Rio-de-la Hacha wood; sails well and can be sent to sea immediately without one dollar expence; her sails, rigging, spars, &c. being all in the most complete order; if not sold previous to the end of this month she will then be put up at Mr. A. De Meza's Public Vendue, where inventory is to be seen, or by the Subscriber at his House No. 14 at Pietermaay, where is on hand for sale three handsome Mahogany Side Boards and one set of Tables.

JOSEPH MOLLER.

Curaçao den 19den Augustus 1825.

VAN wege Zyne Excellentie den Schoutbynacht Gouverneur dezer Eilanden, wordt hierby bekend gemaakt dat er op aanstaanden Woensdag, den 24sten dezer, zynde de Geboortedag van Zyne Majesteit onzen zeer geliefden en geëerbiedigden Koning, Audientie door Zyne Excellentie voormeld zal verleend worden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Hoofd Fort Amsterdam, na het afloopen der Parade van de gewapende magt, dewelke zal gehouden worden des voormiddags te half twaalf ure.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,

W. PRINCE.

August 19, 1825.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

A very commodious House for a small family, belonging to J. Corser, Esq. situated at Pietermaay in the road to Government Penn. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

SAMUEL LYON.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

13.	golet	Generaal Santander, Cothell,	Puerto Cabello
15.	——	Especulateur, Luydens,	Coro
	brik	Wm. Prince, Turner,	New York
	golet	Twee Zusters, Boekhoudt,	Indiaansche kust
17.	——	Los dos Amigos, Delgado,	Puerto Cabello

UITGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

16.	golet	Neptunus, Evertsz,	Aruba
	brik	Good Return, Bliss,	Baltimore
	golet	Perseverance, Boom,	Coro
18.	——	Anna, Vaerst,	Puerto Cabello

PROTESTANTSCHE KERK.

Zondag den 21sten Augustus, ten 9 ure.

Predikdienst door Ds. J. Muller, J. A. Z.

Met de aankomst van de schoener Juliana kapitein J. J. Eugene, op Donderdag namiddag van Barracoa, Cuba, vernemen wy, dat er vóór die plaats verschenen waren, elf Fransche oorlogs vaartuigen, waarvan de meeste zware schepen zyn; slechts waren er onder eene brik en eene schoener brik, welke de kleinste onder gemelde vaartuigen waren. Eene boot van een dier schepen is aan de wal gekomen en had twee loodsen medegenomen, welke op de kusten van dat eiland zouden dienen.

Men vermoedt, dat deze schepen bestemd zyn naar de Havana; welk vermoeden zeer versterkt worden door de berigten welke wy deze en verledene week uit de St. Thomas en Colombiaansche kouranten getrokken hebben.

Wy vernemen met de aankomst van een vaartuig van Maracaybo, dat er aldaar tyding was aangebragt van Hayti, dat al de havens van Fransch en gewezene Spaansch St. Domingo open verklaard zyn voor alle vreemde vaartuigen komende van Europa of de kolonien, ten gevolge der onafhankelyke verklaring door Frankryk van Hayti.

Wy hebben een St. Thomas Kourant van den 3den dezer ontvangen; uit dezelven zien wy met leedwezen, dat de laatste storm vele schade veroorzaakt heeft aan de bovenwinds eilanden. De volgende uittreksels zullen hiervan de byzonderheden geven:

Gisteren by de aankomst van de paket boot zyn wy in het bezit gesteld geworden van onze reeks nieuwspapieren van de bovenwinds eilanden loopende tot zeer late dagteekeningen.

Het schynt dat de storm van den 26sten zeer zwaar is gevoeld geworden op St. Kits, St. Martin, Dominique, en Martinique, maar van al de eilanden schynt Guadaloupe het meeste geleden te hebben, en de ontzettende schade welke dezelve aldaar aangerigt heeft vindt men breedvoerig vermeldt in de volgende uittreksels van eenen brief van Basseterre, gedagteekend den 29sten July.

"Eene verschrikkelyke ramspoed is onze ongelukkige stad en het grootste gedeelte van de kolonie overgekomen. Een orkaan vreezelyker dan eenig in de jaarboeken van dit eiland bekend, heeft in weinige uren Basseterre veranderd in een grooten puinhoop. Op den 26sten van deze maand omtrent 9 ure in den morgen voorspelden de droevigste voorteekens, de aannadering van het vernielende onheil. De barrometer viel verscheidene streepjes beneden den graad van storm; het woei met ruk en warlwinden; de golven van de grass rivier, wier wateren verscheidene voeten over de borstwering van de brug rezen, stroomden in de straten; eene verbazende vloed en aardbevingen hadden plaats; het instorten der huizen van de inwoners en der publieke gebouwen; de ontworteling van de zwaarste boomen, leverden een vreezelyk schouwspel waarop ik niet zonder yzing kan denken."

Het land heeft insgelyks geleden; de huizen, gebouwen, boomen, alles is vernield. Onze ongelukkige stad en derzelver ommestreken vóór weinige dagen geleden zoo bloeyend, leveren thans slechts een puinhoop. Een aantal menschen zyn verpletterd geworden door het vallen van de huizen of zyn weggesleept door de rivier. Thans zyn wy bezig de ruinen optedelven, waar uit wy reeds 150 dooden gehaald hebben, en onder hen eenige der voornaamste personen van dit eiland. In Basseterre zyn er meer dan 500 huizen zonder dak gebleven, of geheel vernield, en al de anderen hebben meer of min geleden.

Het gouvernements huis, het paleis van justitie, het register en protocolkantoor, het gevangers huis, het schoone hospitaal van St. Louis, de nieuwe barrakken, en s'konings magazynen, zyn geheel vernield of zwaar beschadigd. Een gedeelte der muren van het fort Richepanse is ingestort, &c.

Het gouvernement heeft dadelyk deze haven als vry en open laten afkondigen.

VERDERE UITTREKSELS VAN ENGELSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDEN, JUNY 3.

Volgens de laatste private berigten van Jamaika, heerscht er als nog de zware droogte welke over het gantsche eiland ellende verspreid heeft. De zuiker oogst is geheel vernield. De inwoners der zuid zyde van Jamaika waren verpligt om water te laten halen op eenen afstand van verscheidene mylen.

Het schynt dat de Franschen besloten hadden om al de versterkte plaatsen in Spanje, welke zy bezet hielden als sekuriteiten voor de aan hen verschuldigde gelden, te verlaten, aangezien de officieren vele moeite hebben om de troepen in bedwang te houden, om geene doodelyke wraak te nemen op de koningsgezinden, voor het plegen van moorden aan hunne wapenbroeders. Gedurende de verledene maand zyn er niet minder dan 20 Fransche soldaten vermoord geworden in de hoofdstad; en op een nacht zyn er acht Zwitzers omgebragt geworden in een van de kwartieren. Te St. Sebastiaan waren er drie soldaten dood geschoten op de muren van eene vesting; en gelyke trekken worden er dagelyks gespeeld, zoo dikwerf dat de Royalisten gelegenheid krygen om hun werk der vernieling uittevoeren. Zoodanig zyn zy verbitterd op de Franschen voor de verleende bescherming aan de konstitutionelen.

Met de Nederlandsche paket op heden alhier aangekomen, zyn er private brieven van St. Petersburg ontvangen, loopende tot den 18den ll. waarin gemeld worden dat er eenige daling plaats gehad heeft, in wissels op dit land, hetgene toegeschreven wordt aan het kongres te Milan; maar wy gelooven dat deze verandering alleenlyk toe te schryven is aan kommerciele transactien.

In Holland wordt er meer belang gesteld in de onderhandelingen te Milan dan in dit land. Te Amsterdam waren de pryzen van al de vreemde sekuriteiten ontzettend hoog.

UITTREKSELS VAN EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, 27sten July.

De *Caracas Argos* van laatstleden Vrydag behelst eene belangryke correspondentie tusschen den gouverneur van zyne Deensche majesteit's bezittingen in de Antillien en Z. E. den generaal Paez. De eerste klaagt over eene grove schennis gedaan aan een Deensch koopvaardy vaartuig, komende van Curaçao bestemd naar St. Thomas, door de Colombiaansche kaper Adolpho, en eischt in forme maar met matige termen de straffing der schuldigen. Het antwoord van generaal Paez belooft het laatste, en bestaat in zoodanige bewoordingen om aan vreemde natien te bewyzen dat ons gouvernement niet genegen is zoodanige misdaden strydig met de goede trouw en de wetten van het land te verdedigen.

Uittreksel van eenen brief gedagteekend St. Thomas den 12den July 1825.

"Gisteren was hier alles in rep en roer, door de prys neming van eene roover schoener, of gelyk eenige menschen zeggen, van eene Colombiaansche kaper wier kommissie verstreken is, met name de Rio of Adolph. Dit vaartuig hield zich op, voor eenen langen tyd omtrent Krabben eiland, belemmerde onzen handel met Porto Rico en nam alle kleine vaartuigen weg welke zy ontmoette, waaronder er drie of vier waren, welke op dit eiland behooren. Zy had de stoutheid om eene boot hier aan land te zenden en een der schippers van hare pryzen aan de wal te zetten om geld optezoeken en zyn vaartuig te rantsoeneren. Deze boot werd ontdekt, zy had 6 á 7 man aan boord, hetgene de verdenking deed ontstaan dat alles niet in den haak was; berigt hiervan gegeven zynde aan den gouverneur, zond hy eene gewapende boot uit om haar opptesporen; en het was aan deze gelukt om haar op te brengen. Van de manschappen die aan boord waren kreeg men te verstaan, dat er Deensche kleine vaartuigen genomen waren door dezen roover of kaper. Een plan was ontworpen om haar te verrassen door een aantal soldaten aan boord van een onzer St. Croix paket te zetten; vergezeld van het korvet vertrok de schoener om de kaper optezoeken; en gisteren morgen ontmoette zy haar, toen zy genoegzaam digt by was, belastte zy haar om hare boot in te nemen, maar ziende dat zy toebereidselen maakte om wederstand te bieden, gaf de bevelvoerende officier order aan de soldaten, die terstond een charge op haar deden, waardoor de kommandant en de eerste officier sneuvelden en een of twee man gekwetst raakten. Dit bragt hen in verwarring; zy klampten haar aan boord en bragt haar op zonder verder wederstand. De schoener en haar prys, de roover, met de drie prys gemaakte Deensche booten kwamen gisteren namiddag alhier aan. De manschappen zyn in het fort opgesloten.

Onlangs door de aankomst van een vaartuig uit Martinique vernamen wy dat het voornaamste gedeelte der vloot, welke aldaar gelegen had vertrokken is. Men meldt dat schoon er geene troepen aan boord waren, de vaartuigen echter één duizend pypen wyn geladen hebben.

Generaal Morales is te Martinique van de Havana aangekomen, met oogmerk, gelyk hy meldt, om naar Europa te vertrekken; maar wy vreezen dat hy andere inzichten heeft, want geen mensch die by zyn volle verstand is, zal van de Havana naar Europa vertrekken by zoodanige wegen.

Het volgende is een uittreksel van de New York Evening Post van Zaturdag den 28sten Mei, welke wy getrokken hebben uit de Barbados Gazettes, loopende tot den 21sten July, ontvangen per de Britsche paket.

"*Belangryk nieuws van Cuba.*—Wy zyn berigt geworden door een achtingswaardig heer en op wiens gezegden wy staat kunnen maken, dat er een traktaat is gesloten geworden tusschen het Fransche en Spaansche gouvernement, waarby de eilanden Cuba en Porto Rico gelyk Cadix, door de troepen van de eerste natie zullen bezet worden. Van de 16 000 Fransche soldaten die thans in de West Indiën zyn, zullen 8000 voor Cuba en 4000 voor Porto Rico bestemd worden; en de garnisoens, welke deze plaatsen thans bezetten, zullen afgedankt en naar Spanje of elders anders gezonden worden. Een Franschman is benoemd geworden om generaal Vives in het gouvernement van Cuba op te volgen, dewelke met Porto Rico zal bezet worden tot dat de alarm gestild wordt, dewelke ontstaan is uit revolutionaire grondbeginzelen, en de vrees van overweldiging.

"Of Groot Brittanje zal toelaten dat dit plan in werking zal gebragt worden, blyft nog onbeslist. Zy heeft van 17 tot 18 000 man troepen in hare West Indische eilanden en eene zware zeemagt gelyk ten minste aan die van Frankryk en Spanje.

"Het is schier onmogelyk, te begrypen dat zulk eene groote Europische mogenheid langen tyd in dezen toestand kan blyven, zonder elkanderen aan te doen; en zoo de inzichten der verschillende kabinetten niet overeenstemmen, mogen wy verwachten spoedig te hooren, van eenige beslissende gebeurtenissen uit die streek van de wereld."

De omstandigheden strekken zeer veel om de waarschynelykheid van dit berigt te versterken. De sterkte van de Fransche zeemagt in deze zeeën en de veelvuldige aankomst van Fransche troepen, bewyzen zeer klaar, dat er iets in til is.

By an arrival from Maracaybo, we were given to understand that a report reached that place, that all the ports of Hayti have been thrown open for all foreign vessels, coming from Europe or the colonies; in consequence, it is said, of France having recognized the independence of Haysi.

By the arrival of the schooner Juliana, capt. J. J. Eugene, from Barracoa, Cuba, on Thursday afternoon, we learn, that there appeared before that place eleven French vessels of war, being most of them large ships, the smallest a brig and a hermaphrodite brig. They communicated with the shore and took on board in one of their boats two pilots for the coast of that Island.

It is supposed that these vessels are bound to the Havanna; and this suspicion is strengthened by the reports which we have been publishing a fortnight since, respecting the occupation of Cuba by the French, extracted from the St. Thomas Times and the El Colombiano.

(FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.)

Stockholm, April 29.—A French paper says, Sweden recognized the independence of the South American states three years ago. It has done more, for it declared its intention of recognizing them already in 1811, when the whole continent was governed by Napoleon, and Joseph was acknowledged king of the Indies by all the European powers except England.—This is proved by the report made at the beginning of 1812, by the crown prince to the king, on the administration of the government during his illness, in which are the following words:—

"When Spain and Portugal are restored to tranquillity, these countries will offer to the Swedish trade all the advantages which the perfection of the Swedish iron ensures. Our relations with South America are entirely interrupted; intestine wars desolate these fine countries. When they have a stable government, the productions of the kingdom must meet with an extensive sale there.

"It is now nearly two years since the government, persisting in its system of neutrality and independence, gave notice that the flags of the South American states, in the ports of which Swedish ships were received, should have the same reception in our ports. Now that these fine countries are no longer desolated by intestine war, and have a stable government, we hope that ours will put us in possession of the advantages which the trade with them must afford."

FROM 'EL CONSTITUTIONAL.'

CHILE.

From among the various ordinances and decrees of the government for the last year we extract the following:—By a decree of the 13th of August all Spaniards, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, who may be found in Valparaiso, are ordered to be sent to Quillota, excepting only public functionaries and persons naturalized.—By a decree of the 16th of August it is ordered that the regular clergy shall remain subject to the governor of the diocese. By a decree of the 6th of September it is ordered that the regular clergy shall join their respective communities and live according to the rules of their orders; that all those who wish to quit the cloisters shall apply to the governor of the diocese, who will furnish them with a proper maintenance out of the episcopal revenues, until such time as they may obtain benefices; that no person shall be allowed to take the habit under the age of twenty one, and then only by the licence of the ordinary; that all convents in which there are not found eight monks shall be shut up; that in no town throughout the republic shall two convents of the same order be permitted: that the administration of all the property belonging to convents shall be vested from that date in the hands of the supreme government, which shall be obliged to allow 200 dollars to each regular priest, 150 to each chorister, 100 to each lay brother, also a habit every eight or ten months, and the necessary sums for defraying the expence of public worship, agreeably to returns to be made by the diocesans; that the sacred vessels, jewels, and ornaments used in divine worship shall remain in charge of the regular clergy.

Lastly, we consider as important the reduction of religious feast days which has taken place in consequence of the following decree of the Apostolical Vicar:—

REDUCTION OF RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS.

Apostolic exemption addressed to the ecclesiastical judges, secular and regular clergy, and to all the faithful throughout the state of Chile.

The supreme heads of the Catholic church, the Roman Pontiffs, in the plenitude of the divine power received from Jesus Christ, alike endeavoured to keep inviolable the deposit of the divine faith, and to temper the discipline purely ecclesiastical according to the exigencies of times, places, and persons. This paternal solicitude has been frequently extended even to those objects which, instituted as they at first were for the increase of the worship of the lord, have, doubtless from the abuses introduced into them by men, become sources of evil, or because, being obstacles to public and private utility, they have been converted into serious grievances.

For as much as the most excellent the supreme director of the state of Chile has represented unto us the inconveniences and evils caused by the multiplicity and non observance of the days appointed as religious festivals, both solemn and otherwise, and that such inconveniences are prejudicial to the public and private wealth: We, by virtue of the apostolical powers with which we are especially entrusted by the sovereign Pontiff Leo XII, do decree as follows:—

1. All festivals for the sole purpose of hearing mass, are hereby abolished.

2. The days of rigid and solemn observance are reduced to the following:—

All Sundays throughout the year.
The circumcision of our lord.
The Epiphany.
The Incarnation.
Ascension Day.
Corpus Christi.
St. Peter and St. Paul.
Assumption of the Virgin Mary.
Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
All Saints.
Immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary.
Easter.

3. The festivals of the patron saints of the different cities, towns, and places of the state of Chile, not falling on the above mentioned days of rigid observance shall be transferred to the next Sunday following.

By this our decree it is not intended to diminish in any manner the divine worship hitherto observed in the cathedrals, collegiate churches, and conventual churches of religious orders of either sex, on the days of the religious festivals abolished; on the contrary we command and desire that offices, solemn masses, and other religious functions shall continue to be performed in time to come as in times past.

We admonish and exhort, in our lord Jesus Christ, all the ecclesiastical judges and all the secular and regular clergy, that in publishing this our indulgence, to effectually impress on all devout christians, that this apostolical indulgence for the reduction of feast days, far from being intended to encourage idleness and vices that may arise therefrom, is intended only for the more devout and religious observance of such festivals as remain. On these days the faithful abstaining from labour and worldly cares, shall employ the time to the honour of God, in assisting with all due respect at the bloodless sacrifice of the altar, in hearing the word of the lord, and applying themselves with all needful zeal to the important and interesting work of their own salvation; and to this end principally conduces the devout attendance at the holy Sacraments of confession and Communion.—In faith, &c.

Given in Santiago de Chile, the 7th of August, 1824.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, July 27.

The *Caracas Argos* of Friday last contains an interesting correspondence between the governor of His Danish majesty's possession in the Antilles, and his excellency general Paez. The former complaining of a gross outrage offered to the Danish merchant vessel—bound from Curaçao to St. Thomas, by the Colombian privateer Adolpho, and requiring in firm but moderate terms, the punishment of the offenders. The reply of general Paez, promises the latter, and is couched throughout in terms to satisfy foreign nations, that our government is little disposed to defend such offences against good faith, and international law.

In reference to this subject will be found in another column of our paper, an extract from a letter from St. Thomas, announcing the capture of the Adolph by the authorities of that island.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 12th of July.

"A great sensation was caused in our community yesterday, by the capture of a piratical schooner, or as some say, a Colombian privateer, whose commission has expired, her name, the Rio, or Adolph. This vessel had been stationary about Crabb island for a length of time past, and a source of annoyance to our trade with Porto Rico, capturing every little boat she fell in with, and among them, three or four belonging to this island. She has had the boldness to send a boat here, and land one of the masters of her prizes, in order that he might collect a sum of money for the purpose of ransoming his vessel. This boat was observed, having about 6 or 7 men on board, which excited suspicion that all was not right, and upon information being given to the governor, he dispatched an armed boat in pursuit of her, that succeeded in bringing her in. From the men on board, information was obtained of three small Danish droghers being captured by this pirate or privateer; and a plan was laid for surprising her by putting a number of soldiers on board of one of our St. Croix packets, and in company with the corvette, they went in pursuit of her, fell in with her yesterday morning, and upon desiring her to take to her boat, they observed they were preparing for resistance, on which, the officer in command ordered up the soldiers and gave her a volley, which killed the commander and first officer, and wounded one or two others; this threw them into confusion, and they then laid them on board, and carried her without further resistance. The schooner and her prize, the pirate, with the three captured Danish boats, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the crew are lodged in the fort."

By a late arrival from Martinique we learn that the principal part of the fleet announced in our last, as laying off that island, had sailed. It is stated, that although no troops were on board, the vessels took with them a thousand pipes of wine.

General Morales had arrived at Martinique from the Havanah, with a view, *as he states* of proceeding to Europe. But he must have other designs in view, we apprehend, since no man in his senses would otherwise sail from the Havanah to Europe by such a route.

IMPORTANT.

The British packet arrived at La Guayra yesterday, and brings English papers to the 10th of June, and those of Barbadoes to the 21st of July. We extract the following interesting intelligence from the latter.

Barbadian Gazette

We extract the following important article from the New York Evening Post of Saturday, May 28:

"*Important from Cuba.*—We have been informed by a gentleman of respectability, and on whose statement we can rely, that a treaty has been concluded between the French and Spanish government, by which the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico are to be occupied like Cadiz, with the troops of the former nation.—Of 16,000 French soldiers now in the West Indies, 8000 are to be drafted for Cuba and 4000 for Porto Rico; and the garrisons now occupying these places are to be disbanded and sent to Spain or to some other station. A Frenchman has been appointed to succeed general Vives in the government of Cuba, which, with Porto Rico, is to be held by the French, until the alarm arising from revolutionary principles, and from the fear of invasion, has completely subsided.—Whether Great Britain will permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, remains to be seen. She has from 17,000 to 18,000 troops in her West India Islands, and a powerful naval force, equal at least to that of France and Spain. It is scarcely possible that so great a European force can continue long in this station, without coming into contact with each other; and if the views of the different cabinets are not in unison, we may expect soon to hear of some decided events arising out of this quarter of the world."

Circumstances tend very much to strengthen the probability of this report being correct.—The strength of the French naval force in these seas, and the frequent arrivals of French troops, indicate pretty plainly, that some thing is brewing.

ST. THOMAS, August 3.

The late Gale.—The arrival of the mail boat yesterday has put us in possession of our files of papers to a late date from the windward islands. The gale of the 26th appears to have been severely felt at St Kitt's, St. Martins, Dominica and Martinique, but of all the islands, Guadaloupe appears to have been the greatest sufferer, and the dreadful havoc committed there is detailed in the following extract of a letter from Basseterre, dated the 29th July, with which we have been favoured.

"A dreadful calamity has just fell over our unfortunate town and the greatest part of the colony. A hurricane more dreadful than any mentioned in the annals of this island, has in a few hours changed Basseterre into a heap of ruins. On the 26th of this month about 9 o'clock in the morning, the most sinister warnings announced the approach of the desolating misfortune. The barometer fell several lines below the degree of storm, the wind blowing by squalls and whirlwinds—the overflow of the grass-river whose waters rose several feet above the parapet of the bridge, poured in torrents into the streets—a furious tide, and earthquakes—the falling of the houses of the inhabitants and of the public buildings,—the largest trees rooted out, presented the most terrible sight, and which I cannot think of without shuddering.

"The country has equally suffered; the houses, works, trees, all are destroyed. Our unfortunate town and its vicinity, (a few days ago so flourishing) presents now only a vast ruin.—A multitude of people have been crushed by the falling of the houses, or carried away by the river; we are now about clearing away the rubbish, from which 150 dead bodies have already been taken out, and among them some of the most notable people of the island. In Basseterre more than 500 houses have been unroofed or entirely destroyed, and those remaining have suffered more or less.

"The government house, the palace of justice, the register-office, the records, the gaol, the beautiful hospital of St. Louis, the new barracks, and the king's stores, are entirely destroyed or materially damaged;—a part of the walls of fort Richepanse are thrown down, &c.

"Government immediately issued orders to open the harbours of the colony."

The following are extracts from the papers received by the mail boat.

St. Kitt's, July 29.—A severe gale was experienced here on Tuesday last, the effects of which have been very injurious.—Early in the morning, the wind, which had been easterly, veered to E. S. E.; and, towards noon, the weather assumed a terrible appearance, from which time to a late hour in the evening, it blew with unabating violence, with a high sea from the southward. The American brig Sarah, of Philadelphia, with a small schooner and a sloop, were driven on shore in the afternoon; the former so injured, as to cause her to be abandoned. The ship Britannia, (for whose

safety considerable fears were entertained, she having dragged so near in, as to almost touch), with the ship Ruth, and brig Egeria, of London, and ship Everthorpe, of Glasgow, rode out the gale.

Dominica, July 27.—Yesterday morning we have again been visited by one of those gales of wind, which at this season of the year is so much dreaded. About 7 o'clock A. M the wind began to blow with great violence from the northward, veering to N. W. and then to southward, till about 1 o'clock P. M., when it began to abate.

The damage done in this harbour, and the out bays are distressing.

Barbados, July 26.—The wind having blown strong during the night, the sloop Beautiful Maid was driven on shore in the bay; and the swelling of the sea still continuing, the American brigantine Ramble was this morning cast on the reef of rocks at the mouth of the Carenage, and bilged.

The *Guiana Chronicle* of the 1st July, announces the arrival at Demerara of the Snow Sir Charles M'Carthy, from the Coast of Africa, and states, that "she left England in January, and touched at Madeira, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast, and Accra. She brings accounts that the coast was perfectly quiet, at the time of her departure, though suffering severely from the late calamitous war. Provisions were very scarce, and dear; vegetables could rarely be procured, from the ravages of those merciless savages, the Ashantees. The neighbouring states were still in hostility with the king of Ashantee, who is said to have suffered even more severely than *his enemies*. The queen of Akim, as a proof of her sincerity to aid the British, had voluntarily sent her two sons to Accra as hostages, and was expected hourly on the coast, on a visit to the settlements."

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A Hamburgh mail arrived yesterday, with papers to the 21st instant. They contain the speech of the emperor Alexander to the chamber of Representatives of the kingdom of Poland, on the opening of the session of Warsaw on the 13 h instant. The finances are described as being in the most prosperous condition, with an excess of income over expenditure, which has enabled the government nearly to extinguish the national debt; while, at the same time, the depression and great stagnation in the sale of agricultural produce is complained of.

Perhaps the most important part of his imperial majesty's speech, however, is the *naif* declaration which he makes, that he *must influence the elections* to the Representative assembly, if it persist in making its proceedings public; which alternative being put into plain language means just this, that as long as the assembly contents itself with a perfectly useless and inefficient existence, it shall be permitted to exist in independence, and no longer.

When the moment arrived particularly for the administration of the royal unction by the archbishop of Rheims, the prelate and his assistants were to feign the utmost surprise and alarm at missing the holy oil. This scene of consternation at the coronation was performed for some time, when the parties were relieved from their embarrassment by the arrival of a carrier pigeon, trained for the purpose, with a pot of oil attached to its beak, which oil moreover, oll good Catholics, and loyal Frenchmen, are bound to believe to be the very same transmitted from heaven nine or ten centuries ago.

JUNE 3.

Letters from Gibraltar to the 13th April state, that the merchants were in high spirits on account of the permission given for the introduction of British manufactures into the Spanish territory. They appear to anticipate a general relaxation of the edicts against British trade.—The Straits and neighbourhood of Cadiz continued to be infested by the privateers under the Colombian flag, to the great annoyance of vessels under Spanish colours.

A letter from Calais, written on Tuesday last, mentions the disappointment that had been experienced at the very small number of English travellers that had lately landed there. Instead of being greater than on former years, as had been expected in consequence of the Coronation, there seemed to be a diminution, and the Hotel keepers were far from being well satisfied.

By the Dutch mail arrived to day, private letters have been received from St. Petersburgh, to the 18th ult., announcing some depression in the exchange on this country, which is attributed to the Congress at Milan, but we believe the alteration to be merely owing to commercial transactions. In Holland more importance is attached to the proceedings at Milan than in this country. At Amsterdam the prices of all the foreign securities were extremely heavy.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

The French papers contain long details of the ceremony of the coronation. There is a great deal of mummery in the whole affair. As a sample; we shall give the account of the ceremony of the Holy Unction, and the placing the crown on his majesty's head.

The king, conducted by the two cardinals, sat down. The archbishop opened the reliquary containing the holy vial, and with the point of a golden needle took out a portion, which he mixed with consecrated oil. The choir chanted the anthem, *Gentem Francorum inclytam*,&c.

The two cardinals opened the places in the king's garment for the unction, and led his majesty to the altar, where he knelt down on cushions made for the purpose. Then the four prelates appointed to chant the litanies advanced to the foot of the altar. After the litany prayers, the archbishop took his place on the seat, with his back to the altar. The king was conducted by the two cardinals to the archbishop, and knelt down. The archbishop seated, with his mitre on his head, said the prayer *Omnipotens, sempiterne Deus, Gubernator Cœli.*

The bishop of Soissons took from the altar the holy oil, and presented it to the archbishop, who took some with his thumb to anoint his majesty on the usual places

1 On the crown of the head, making the sign of the cross and saying, *Ungo te regem cum Oleo sanctificato*, &c.

2. On the breast.

3 Between the shoulders.

4 and 5 On the right and left shoulder.

6 and 7. On the back of the right and left arms, making each time the sign of the cross, and repeating *ungo te*, &c.

The high chamberlain put on his majesty the tunic and the dalmatics of crimson satin, embroidered with *fleurs de lys* of gold; over this the royal mantle, of purple velvet, with gold *fleurs de lys*, lined and trimmed with ermine. The king, being in his royal robes, knelt down The archbishop, seated, took the holy oil for the bishop acting as deacon.

After prayers the first valet de chambre presented to the deacon a pair of gloves, in a plate of silver gilt, which the deacon held while the archbishop blessed the gloves, saying *Omnipotens Creator*, and the archbishop sprinkled the gloves with holy water, and put them on the king. The same ceremony took place with the ring, which his grace put on his majesty's finger, saying, *Accipe Annulum*. The delivery of the sceptre and the rod of justice was performed in the same manner

The archbishop, with both hands, took from the altar the crown of Charlemagne, and placed it over the king's head, but without its touching The princes put their hands to it to support it. The archbishop holding it with his left hand said, making the benediction with the right, *Coronet te Deus, corona gloriæ atque justitiæ*. After which, alone, he placed the crown on the king's head. The Dauphin, and the princes, a second time, put their hands on it as if to support it, and he said *Accipe Coronam Regni in nomine Patris, &c.*

The ceremony of the coronation being finished, the archbishop raised the king by the right arm, and his majesty was conducted to his throne. His majesty was attended in the same manner as on his entering the church, the duke of Conegliano bearing the sword of Charlemagne naked in his arm.

It seems that the French have resolved to abandon all the strong places in Spain, of which they held possession as security for the debt due to them, as the officers have great difficulty in restraining the troops from taking deadly vengeance upon the royalists, who daily murder their comrades. In the capital, not less than 20 French soldiers have been murdered during the last month; and on one night, eight Swiss were butchered in one of the cabarets. At St Sebastian, three soldier were shot upon the glacis and we are informed that similar scenes are daily taking place, whenever the royalists have an opportunity of carrying on the work of destruction; so enraged are they at the protection afforded by the French to the constitutionalists.

"*Rheims, May* 28 —This morning, the king, accompanied by the Dauphin and his suite, left Fismes for Tirqueux, where the princes of the royal family waited for his majesty.

"In descending from Fismes, at the moment when the batteries of the artillery of the guard, which were placed in a valley on the left of the road, fired, the horses of the carriage in which were the dukes d'Aumont and Damas, and counts Cosse and Curial, took fright and run away. The carriage was dashed to pieces.—Count Curial had his left shoulder-blade broken, and the right cut by the glass of the carriage. The duke de Damas was dangerously wounded. They were conveyed to Fismes, and placed under the care of one of the physicians and of M. Dupuytren, his majesty's surgeon.—Count de Cosse received a violent contusion in the head, but he continued his journey.

"His majesty himself ran considerable danger. A very loud echo having doubled the noise of the cannon, the horses of his carriage were frightened, and it was with great difficulty that they were quieted.

"His majesty, deeply affected by the unfortunate event of which he had been witness, forgot that he had himself been on the point of sharing the same fate, and expressed the kindest interest in the situation of Messrs. de Damas and Curial. He refused to proceed to Tinqueux till he was convinced that they were not in imminent danger"

A terrible accident happened at Rennes on the 19th ult. As some soldiers of the garrison were preparing fireworks for the celebration of the coronation, a spark fell on the powder in the apartment. The explosion was dreadful. The roof of the house was blown across the river, the trees at a public walk were torn up by the roots, the windows of the neighbouring dwelling houses were shattered to the distance of 300 paces, and about 60 of the artillerymen were killed or wounded.

JUNE 7.

Calcutta papers to the 1st Feb. were received this morning. Their contents are not of great importance. Letters from Chittagong state, on the authority of letters from Ramon, dated January 20, that the enemy had 1000 men at Mungdurgh, and 4000 at Zeadbong. The latest letters represent the army under general Morrison to be in motion. The 44th and 62d native infantry had reached Ramon on the 13th, where they halted. The whole of general Morrisonis force was not expected to enter the enemy's territory before the 28th. The camp was abundantly supplied, and no resistence was looked for on the part of the enemy till our troops should approach Arracan.—*Courier.*

By the Prince Regent, arrived from Bengal, we have papers and letters to the 19th February. The accounts from Chittagong are as late as the 6th February: they state the army still in march, but the progress was slow. The Burmese appear to retreat without fighting. The Calcutta papers, according to custom, are very flourishing in their predictions, but we are sorry to state that many of the letters are of the most desponding description; they state that the king of Ava was taking the most vigorous measures to defeat the English army, ordering every man in his dominions, from 15 to 59, to repair to the enemy. In the meantime, the English forces made slow progress; and the time suitable for the campaign was rapidly expiring. Little more than six weeks remained before all operations must necessarily cease. There is no news whatever from the army at Rangoon.—*Globe.*

JUNE 10.

There has been no further fighting in India by the last accounts, but the troops were about to move. The anticipations of the result of the war, it will be observed, are very different in the government and opposition newspapers; we remark, however, with pain, that de letters from military officers not engaged in the war, do not express that satisfaction and confidence which are essential in a country held solely by military occupation.

The French coronation appears to have turned out rather a "flat shine"—the only observation upon it which we have met with, worthy of remark, is the following from the Times, a paper which has with all its might espoused the cause of popery during the late discussions.

"The ceremony was all weariness and disorder: the poor king, dressed like a singing boy of the choir, had to do penance on his knees for full two hours, *at the feet of his confessor*, the archbishop of Rheims! His majesty, sad and harassed, *but the priest bearing with triumphant arrogance, in all the pomp of Popish splendour, and of conscious power*"

If there was any part of the proceedings at Rheims which would have better been omitted, it was the king's visit to the Hospital of St. Michaud, where he went through the absurd form of touching for the evil. In this instance he adhered rigidly to precedent. Treading in the steps of St. Louis, he made the sign of the cross on the forehead of each patient, uttering at the same time the ancient words—"The king touches you, may God cure you."

The private advices from Jamaica received by the arrivals to day continue to notice the great distress occasioned by the excessive drought throughout the island. The sugar crops had been greatly injured. The inhabitants of the south side of Jamaica had been obliged to send for water to the distance of several miles. Very late information had been received at Kingston from Bogota, according to which the Liberator would arrive in that capital by the middle of last month. Preparations were making to receive him in triumph, and it was expected that the city of Bogota would be most brilliantly illuminated.

New York May 12.—New York never saw such days as the present since it was a city—All kinds of active business porsper, except law business, which, if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcely a dissentient, languishes. Such has been the tide of population which has during the past and the present year set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassible; and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails that no pen can describe, nor any but an eye witness imagine.

Since the excitement commenced in our market, about twelve thousand barrels of flour have sold at six dollars a barrel.—It is the opinion of many sensible men that this staple will not sustain any great fall of price.

Cincinnati, Ohio, is represented as highly flourishing, and buildings of all kinds are going up. The National Crisis says there is scarcely a tenement, however humble, that is not inhabited; and that more are called for than can as present be had. A number of new steam boats are now on the stocks, and several more are contracted for.